



See inside of back cover
for catalog card.

HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Currently Employed Persons illness and work-loss days

United States
July 1959 - June 1960

Selected statistics relating to work-loss days associated with acute and chronic conditions for currently employed persons. Based on data collected in household interviews during July 1959-June 1960.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Forrest E. Linder, Ph. D., Director
Theodore D. Woolsey, Assistant Director
O. K. Sagen, Ph.D., Assistant Director

U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Theodore D. Woolsey, Chief
Alice M. Waterhouse, M.D., Chief Medical Advisor
James E. Kelly, D.D.S., Dental Advisor
Walt R. Simmons, Statistical Advisor
Arthur J. McDowell, Chief, Health Examination Survey
Philip S. Lawrence, Sc.D., Chief, Health Interview Survey
Robert T. Little, Chief, Automatic Data Processing

The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction-----	1
Source of Data-----	1
Work-Loss Days Among Currently Employed Persons-----	2
Acute Conditions and Associated Work Loss Among Currently Employed Persons-----	4
Chronic Conditions Reported on Interview and Associated Work-Loss Days Among Currently Employed Persons-----	6
Relative Amount of Work Loss Associated With Acute and Chronic Conditions-----	8
Detailed Tables -----	10
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods-Background of This Report -----	35
Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey-----	35
General Qualifications-----	36
Reliability of Estimates-----	36
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts-----	38
Appendix II. Definitions of Certain Terms Used in This Report -----	43
Economic and Demographic Terms-----	43
Terms Relating to Conditions-----	44
Appendix III. Questionnaire -----	45

SYMBOLS AND NOTES

Data not available (three dashes)------	---
Category not applicable (three dots)-----	...
Quantity is zero (1 dash)-----	-
Magnitude greater than zero but less than one-half of the unit used-----	0 or 0.0
Magnitude of the sampling error precludes showing separate estimates-----	(*)
NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within tables may not add to totals	

CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

INTRODUCTION

During the year July 1959-June 1960 currently employed persons lost approximately 369.9 million days from work, an average of 5.6 days per person, because of illness or injury. These estimates of work loss are not strictly comparable to estimates made for earlier years by the National Health Survey because the present data apply only to the currently employed population, defined as persons 17 years of age or older who had a job or business or worked at any time during the two-week period prior to the week of interview.

The rate of work loss during July 1959-June 1960 was higher in rural-farm areas than in non-farm and urban areas, increased consistently with age in all areas of residence, and was significantly higher among persons with family income less than \$4,000 than among persons with family income of \$4,000 or more.

Currently employed persons had an estimated 102 million acute conditions during July 1959-June 1960 with an associated 241 million days of work loss. This represents an average work loss of 2.4 days per acute condition.

Among chronic conditions, heart conditions, orthopedic impairments, conditions of the genitourinary system, and arthritis and rheumatism were major causes of work loss among currently employed persons.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from nationwide household interviews conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, during the period July 1959-June 1960. Interviews were conducted in approximately 38,000 households comprising 125,000 persons. The survey is continuous, each week covering a random sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States.

In the survey, questions on work-loss days, as well as on restricted-activity, bed-, and school-loss days, are asked in relation to the two-week interval prior to the week of interview, and responses are expanded to produce an annual estimate (see Estimating Methods, Appendix I). In an attempt to collect information which would appropriately measure days of work loss and at the same time produce a population figure that would be suitable for estimating the rate of work loss, several questions were added to the questionnaire used in the survey during the period July 1959-June 1960 (see Appendix III). In the interview all persons 17 years of age and over were asked if they worked at a job or business in the two weeks prior to the week of interview. Persons who said they had not worked during the period were asked if they had a job or business. Those who answered "yes" to either question were considered as currently employed, and only such persons were asked the number of days lost from work because of illness or injury. These figures, the currently employed persons and the number of days they lost from work, form the basis of annual estimates for the period July 1959-June 1960.

During the first two years of the survey, July 1957-June 1959, information on days of work loss during the two-week period prior to the week of interview was obtained from all persons who answered affirmatively the question "Last week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business except for . . . (reported condition)?" Since this question was not limited to employed persons and in effect allowed the respondent to determine work status, there is little doubt that in some instances days of work loss were reported for the chronically ill or impaired who were no longer able to work and for other persons who were unemployed during the time period under consideration. Estimates of the annual number of days lost from work derived from these data have been presented in a number of National Health Survey reports that were based on the first two years of data collection (e.g., Series B, No. 10 and Series C, Nos. 4, 5, and 6). In most instances, work-loss days were shown only

This report was prepared by Geraldine A. Gleeson of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

for persons who reported working as their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to interview, but in some cases estimates of days of work loss in the entire population were shown. Accordingly, rates of work loss were based on the "usually working" or the total U. S. population. Because of the changes in concepts and definitions relating to work loss, estimates for the first three years of the National Health Survey are not suitable for trend analysis.

Included in Appendix 1 of this report is a brief description of the survey design and methods used in estimation. Since all of the data included in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for using the charts are also presented in Appendix 1.

Definitions of the terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions. A facsimile of the health interview questionnaire used during the period July 1959-June 1960 is presented in Appendix III.

The estimates in this report for the currently employed population and days of work loss are not official labor force statistics. Emphasis on the illness and disability of currently employed persons required procedures for measuring employment status which resulted in estimates similar to but not precisely the same as official data.

WORK-LOSS DAYS AMONG CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

During the year July 1959-June 1960 approximately 369.9 million person-days were lost from work by currently employed persons because of illness or injury. A day was counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business but instead lost the entire day because of illness. It should be noted that person-days of work loss represent an unduplicated count of all work-loss days ascribed to acute or chronic illness, i.e., a day on which a person was absent from work because of more than one condition was counted only once in the estimation of person-days.

Estimates of the number of days lost from work and the work-loss days per currently employed person per year are shown by sex and age in detailed tables 1-6. The days of work loss in-

creased with age in each of the residence groups shown in table 1. Currently employed persons in rural-farm areas lost an average of 6.9 days per year as compared with 5.2 days for persons in rural-nonfarm areas, and 5.5 days in urban areas. This excess of work loss in rural-farm areas was greater among males than among females, and the rate was particularly high in rural-farm areas for males in the age intervals between 35 and 54 years. In general, the rate of work loss in all areas of residence was higher for females than for males in the younger age groups, but was higher for males among older persons (fig. 1).

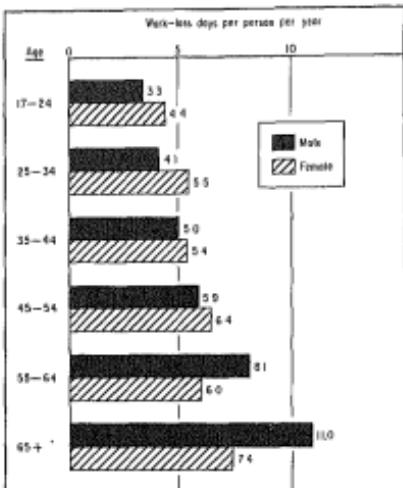


Figure 1. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by sex and age.

Work loss was slightly higher in the South than in any of the other three geographic regions for both males and females (tables 2 and 3). This higher rate of disability leading to work loss is in line with the higher number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days reported in the South (Series B, No. 29), the higher prevalence of chronic illness, and the greater amount of chronic limitation of activity reported in this area (Series C, No. 5).

As in the case of other measures of disability, the rate of work loss was highest among persons with low family income (tables 4 and 5). Among males the work loss per person per year

for persons with family income less than \$2,000 was higher in every age group than that for persons with family income from \$2,000-3,999. However, among females these two income groups had about the same rate of work loss, with rates for persons 55 years of age and over decidedly lower in both income groups than comparable rates among males. This high rate of work loss among older males in low family income groups may be related to the fact that economic need oftentimes forces an older man in poor health to remain in the labor force and, because of his health, he is subject to a high number of work-loss days. It is less likely that a woman in similar circumstances could or would continue working. Thus, older women who are in the employed population are likely to be a selected population in relation to health and as such would have a lower rate of work loss than would males of corresponding ages.

In general, the rate of work loss per person increased with age in each of the family income groups (fig. 2). The one exception occurred in the income group \$4,000-6,999 where the rate dropped from 6.6 days per person in the age group 55-64 to 5.2 days for persons 65+. While this deviation could occur as the result of sampling variation, it is possible that the true rate of work loss is low among persons 65+ in this income group because of changes in the composition of the employed population at this age level.

In table 6, the number and rate of work-loss days are shown for currently employed persons according to their usual activity status during most of the 12 months prior to interview. The columns headed "usually working" show work-loss data based on the two weeks prior to interview for persons who stated they had been working during most of the 12-month period prior to interview. These rates of work loss are somewhat comparable to those shown for "usually working" persons in Series B, No. 10, but have the additional restriction that the person must have either worked or had a job or business during the two weeks prior to interview in order to be included in the estimate of the currently employed population (the denominator of the rate). It is also difficult to assess the difference in the current rates (July 1959-June 1960) and those shown for July 1957-June 1958 in Series B, No. 10, because rates for the earlier period were unduly affected by the epidemic of Asian influenza during the fall of 1957.

Data shown for persons keeping house (table 6) represent work-loss estimates for women who were employed or had a job at any time during the two weeks prior to interview, but who had described their usual activity status during the

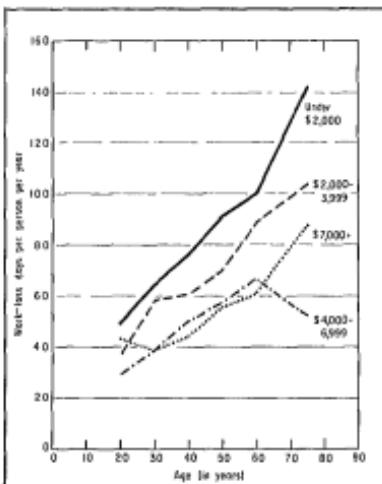


Figure 2. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by age and family income.

previous 12 months as keeping house. Persons in this category are, in general, part-time and seasonal workers. Work-loss rates for these women were lower than rates for "usually working" women, possibly because they were not exposed to the risk of losing time from work to the same degree as persons who worked full time, or they may have had more flexibility in adjusting their work to periods of time during which they were in good health.

The "other" column in table 6 contains work-loss data for persons 17 years of age or older who worked or had a job or business at any time during the two weeks prior to interview, but described their status during the 12 months prior to interview as going to school, looking for work, retired, or other than working or keeping house. It is known from other data (Duration of Limitation of Activity, Series B-No. 31) that a large proportion of adults who do not usually work nor keep house have chronic conditions, many of which impose limitations upon their ability to engage in work. The problems of ill health which characterize a substantial proportion of this "other" group are undoubtedly reflected in the high rate of work loss among those in the age intervals between 35 and 64 years. Many of them would be in the "usually working" or "keeping house" groups if their health permitted.

ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ASSOCIATED WORK LOSS AMONG CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

Approximately 102 million, or 29 percent, of the estimated total of 355 million acute conditions reported during the period July 1959-June 1960, occurred among currently employed persons. Since proportionately more men than women are in the currently employed population, 40 percent of all acute conditions for males occurred among currently employed males, while 20 percent of all acute conditions for females were among currently employed females (table A).

In detailed tables 7-11 the annual incidence of all acute conditions and for each of 10 acute condition groups with their associated work loss are shown by sex, age, residence, and geographic region. In each of these tables incidence estimates are presented for the total population for comparison with the incidence of acute conditions among currently employed persons. The estimated number of work-loss days associated with all acute conditions and with each condition group, together with the number of work-loss days per case among currently employed persons are shown. Tables 7-9 include estimates of the average number of currently employed persons absent from work each working day because of all acute conditions and for each of the condition groups. Method of computation and qualifications for the estimates shown in the last column are presented later in this report.

In the National Health Survey, an acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than three months, and has involved either medical attention or one or more days of restricted activity. In deriving estimates of the incidence of acute conditions only those conditions

which had their onset during the two weeks prior to the week of interview are included. However, the conditions and impairments listed on Cards A and B (Appendix III) are never considered as acute regardless of duration of the condition. The acute condition groups used in this report with equivalent International Classification Code numbers are listed below.

Condition Groups	International Classification Code Numbers 1968 Revision
Infective and parasitic diseases	020-128
The "virus" (not otherwise specified)	087*
Other infective and parasitic diseases	020-096, 100-116
Upper respiratory conditions	470-475, 511, 514, 517
Common cold	470
Other upper respiratory conditions	471-475, 511, 514, 517
Other respiratory conditions	480-501, 518-525, 527-793
Digestive system conditions	530-539, 541-553, 570-571, 573-587, 781, 785
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	8900-8948
Open wounds and lacerations	8970-8985, 8990-8995
Contusions and superficial injuries	8910-8929
Other current injuries	8950-8989, 8988-8994
All other acute conditions	All other acute condition numbers

*This code, not included in the HTU estimates, was deemed to identify conditions to prevent as "the virus" in the household interview.

Of the 102 million acute conditions among currently employed persons, 60 million, about 59 percent, were respiratory conditions (table 7). The common cold and the conditions comprising the category "other respiratory conditions," namely, influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, and

Table A. Percentage of acute conditions among currently employed persons by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Sex	Number of acute conditions in thousands		Percentage of total conditions in currently employed persons
	Total population	Currently employed persons	
Both sexes-----	355,150	102,178	29
Male-----	161,564	64,335	40
Female-----	193,587	37,843	20

other diseases of the lower respiratory tract, were the components for which the rates were highest in the currently employed as well as in the total population. Rates for infective and parasitic diseases were significantly lower in the currently employed population than in the total population; the inclusion of the common childhood diseases in this category was chiefly responsible for the difference.

The only condition category that produced a higher rate when confined to the currently employed population was the injury group described as fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains. Even though all of these injuries did not happen while the persons involved were at work, the higher rate among employed persons may be related to their greater exposure to risk of injury. This condition group also was responsible for a significantly higher number of work-loss days per case, 3.6 days, than any of the other acute condition groups.

Data in the final column in tables 7-9, showing the average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of acute illnesses and injuries, are presented as a rough measure of the economic impact of those conditions that are usually of short duration. Data for all currently employed persons shown in table 7 indicate that approximately 985,000 were absent each day because of these acute conditions. This estimate was computed by dividing the sum of work-loss days ascribed to each of the condition groups by 245 days, the number of work days for an individual in an average year. Work-loss days which were assigned to more than one condition have been counted more than once in the total, resulting in some degree of overestimation in the 985,000 persons. However, in the case of acute conditions where it is unusual, with the possible exception of the several types of injuries, for a person to be incapacitated with two or more conditions at one time, the amount of duplication in the work-loss days is probably not great.

The average number of persons absent from work each day is, in effect, a composite index of work loss which, for a particular condition, takes into account the incidence of the condition, the number of persons in the currently employed population, and the average number of work-loss days per case. For example, a category such as "other respiratory conditions," which has a high rate of incidence, 413.8 cases per 1,000 currently employed persons, and a comparatively long period of disability per case, 2.9 days of work loss, is responsible for the absence of 325,000 persons on an average work day. The common cold with an equivalent incidence rate, 405.8 cases per 1,000, but with a low average number of work-loss days per case, results in an absence of 124,000

persons per day. Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains have a low incidence rate, 78.5 cases per 1,000 currently employed persons, but the long period of disability per case, 5.6 work-loss days, produces an estimate of 119,000 persons absent per work day.

The incidence rates for total acute conditions decreased with age among currently employed persons as well as in the total population (table 8). On the other hand, the average number of work-loss days per case increased among older working persons, with 1.9 days per acute condition for persons under 25 years of age, 2.1 days per condition for those 25-44 years, and 2.9 days per condition among persons 45 years and older. Because of the longer period of work loss per case among older persons, the average number of persons absent from work each day due to acute conditions increased with age. Work loss due to other respiratory conditions and to various types of injuries is responsible for the general increases in work loss among persons 45 years and older.

Again, it should be emphasized that these statistics cover only the absences resulting from acute illnesses and injuries. Some estimates relating to time lost from work due to chronic conditions are presented in the next section of this report.

In table 9, data on the incidence of acute conditions are shown for all persons and for currently employed persons according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to interview. Also shown are work-loss estimates by usual activity status. This classification of currently employed persons, as pointed out earlier, in effect, divides the working population into full-time workers and part-time or seasonal workers. Estimates of illness and work-loss days for part-time workers have not been shown for some of the condition groups because of their unreliability due to the sampling error.

On the basis of data presented in table 9, 897,000 persons, or 91 percent of the 985,000 currently employed persons absent from work on an average work day because of an acute illness, were persons whose activity status had been "usually working" during the 12 months prior to interview. This means that part-time and seasonal workers are responsible for approximately 9 percent of the work loss due to acute conditions.

The rate of incidence of acute conditions, and the average number of work-loss days per condition were quite similar for residents of urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas (table 10). The incidence rate for total acute conditions among currently employed persons and the average days of work loss per case were approximately the same in the Northeast, North Central, and South regions (table 11). In the West, however,

the incidence rate for currently employed persons, as well as for the total population, was significantly higher than in the other geographic regions. Other respiratory conditions and fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains were the chief contributors to the high incidence rates in the West. The number of work-loss days per case of these conditions, as well as for all acute conditions, were not markedly different from rates of work loss in the other geographic regions.

CHRONIC CONDITIONS REPORTED ON INTERVIEW AND ASSOCIATED WORK-LOSS DAYS AMONG CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

Of the estimated 135 million chronic conditions reported in the total population of the United States during July 1959-June 1960, approximately 57 million, or 43 percent, were among currently employed persons. Among males, 62 percent of all chronic conditions were among the currently employed, and for females, 27 percent of the conditions were reported for currently employed women (table B). These percentages, as would be expected, are appreciably higher than comparable percentages for acute conditions, since chronic conditions are more prevalent among adults, while a high proportion of acute conditions occur among persons under 17 years of age.

The health interview phase of the National Health Survey, on which this report is based, measures the presence of disease or illness in terms of cases which the respondent in the interview is aware of, remembers, and considers of sufficient importance to report. For this reason the prevalence of chronic conditions based on interview data may differ widely from estimates made from findings in clinical studies where conditions are detected by means of diagnostic tests

and clinically recognizable symptoms. In general, chronic conditions which have been seen recently by a physician or have caused some disability are considered to be reported in the household interview with a fair degree of accuracy and completeness. An exception to this is the reporting of conditions, such as mental illness, which people are reluctant to mention to an interviewer.

Because of the factors that influence the accuracy and completeness of the reporting of chronic conditions in the household interview it has been the policy of the National Health Survey to prepare individual reports dealing with specific conditions or condition categories. This has made it possible for each report to enlarge upon the limitations and qualifications of prevalence data pertaining to the particular diagnostic category. In subsequent reports issued by the Health Interview Survey, condition categories, which had thus been properly qualified, were included in a selected list of chronic conditions for which prevalence data, disability days, and other related information were presented (Series C, Nos. 4, 5, and 6).

In the present report, however, tables 12-16 include a number of chronic condition categories for which individual reports have not been prepared. Since the qualifications relating to these condition categories pertain for the most part to the prevalence of the conditions rather than to the more tangible measures of chronic morbidity, e.g., disability days, estimates of the total prevalence for all of the condition categories as well as that for currently employed persons have not been included in these tables. The number of work-loss days, which constitutes an appropriate measure of impact of chronic illness in the currently employed population, and at the same time provides an index to the relative economic costs of the various chronic condition categories, has been used to describe the effects of chronic illness on the employed population.

Table B. Percentage of chronic conditions among currently employed persons by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Sex	Number of chronic conditions in thousands		Percentage of total conditions in currently employed persons
	Total population	Currently employed persons	
Both sexes-----	134,609	57,284	43
Male-----	59,992	36,963	62
Female-----	74,618	20,321	27

A chronic condition is defined in the Health Interview Survey as a condition that has lasted more than three months, or is one of the conditions listed on Cards A and B of the questionnaire (see Appendix III). Annual estimates of the number of days lost from work are based on the number of work-loss days associated with the condition during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. The chronic condition groups shown in this report with equivalent International Classification Code Numbers are listed below.

Condition Groups	International Classification Code Numbers 1955 Revision
Heart conditions	410-443
High blood pressure	444-447
Varicose veins	460, 462
Hemorrhoids	461
Other conditions of circulatory system	460-463, 450-456 463-468, 782
Chronic sinusitis	513
Chronic bronchitis	502
Other conditions of respiratory system	460-493, 510-512 514-527, 783
Tuberculosis, all forms	001-019
Other infective and parasitic diseases	025-138
Headache and migraine	534, 791
Peptic ulcer	540-542
Hernia	560-561
Diseases of gallbladder	584-586
Other conditions of digestive system	530-539, 543-553 570, 572-583, 587 784, 785
Menstrual disorders	634
Menopausal disorders	635
Other conditions of genitourinary system	590-633, 636-637 786, 789
Skin conditions	690-710
Anemia and related conditions	295-299
Asthma-hay fever	340-241
All other allergies	242-245
Goiter and other thyroid conditions	250-254
Diabetes	262
Mental and nervous conditions	083, 309-324, 327
Residuals (type unspecified) of fractures and dislocations	N800-N839 w./9
Arthritis and rheumatism	720-727
Other diseases of muscles and joints	730-749
Orthopedic impairments	-
All other chronic conditions	All other chronic condition code numbers

For each of these conditions, the number of associated work-loss days and the number of days per 1,000 currently employed persons are shown by sex, age, residence, family income, and usual activity status in tables 12-16. The average number of persons absent from work each day because of the listed conditions are shown by sex and age.

As in the case of acute conditions, work-loss days associated with more than one chronic condition or with coincident acute and chronic conditions have been assigned to each of the conditions. However, there is probably a greater amount of duplication where chronic conditions are involved because, unlike acute conditions where the concept of acute illness implies illness episodes of comparatively short duration, chronic illness is of longer duration, in fact, often of permanent nature. This characteristic of chronic illness tends to increase the probability of a person having several conditions at one time as well as having work-loss days which are associated with more than one condition. Because of this known duplication when work-loss data for the conditions listed in tables 12-16 are summed, information for "all conditions" is not shown in these tables.

From estimates shown in table 12, the chief contributors to work loss among chronic conditions were heart conditions, orthopedic impairments, conditions of the genitourinary system, and arthritis and rheumatism. With the exception of conditions of the genitourinary system, the rate of work loss associated with these conditions was appreciably greater for males than for females. In the interpretation of the data on the average number of persons absent from work each day because of the conditions shown in table 12, it should be kept in mind that there are about twice as many males as females in the currently employed population which would in itself account to some degree for the smaller number of females absent from work each day.

For most of the condition categories shown, the number of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons increased with age (table 13). For some of the conditions estimates of work-loss days among currently employed persons under 25 years of age were quite low. This is due to the combined influence of the low prevalence of chronic conditions in the age group 17-24, and the small proportion of the currently employed population included in this age interval. Among persons in the currently employed population who were 45 years of age and over, heart conditions were responsible for the loss of 499.0 condition days per 1,000 persons per year; arthritis and rheumatism, 397.8 days per 1,000 persons; and orthopedic impairments, 333.4 condition days per 1,000 persons. These rates of work loss are due to the high prevalence of these conditions among persons 45 years and over.

In terms of the number of days lost by currently employed persons, more work loss occurred in urban than in rural-farm or nonfarm areas. However, when measured by days of work loss per 1,000 currently employed persons, the rate of work loss was much higher for persons

Table C. Percent distribution of currently employed persons by age according to family income: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Family income	All ages	Under 25	25-44	45+
Under \$4,000-----	100.0	18.1	37.5	44.4
\$4,000+-----	100.0	13.0	49.5	37.5

living in rural-farm areas than for those living in urban or rural-nonfarm areas (table 14). Conditions which were major contributors to work loss in rural-farm areas included arthritis and rheumatism, conditions of the genitourinary system, orthopedic impairments, peptic ulcer, and hernia.

The rate of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons for most of the condition categories was higher for persons with family income under \$4,000 than for persons with family income \$4,000 and over (table 15). In particular, work loss in the lower income group was high for those conditions which are known to be prevalent among older persons, such as heart conditions, arthritis and rheumatism, and other diseases of the muscles and joints. Of all persons in the income group under \$4,000, 44.4 percent were 45 years or older, while only 37.5 percent of those in the income group \$4,000 and over were 45 years or older. This higher proportion of older persons in the lower income group accounts to some extent for the higher rate of work loss in the lower income group (table C).

The usual activity status groups shown in table 16 consist of persons whose usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to interview was working, keeping house, and other. When

the population within each of these usual activity groups is restricted to persons who worked or had a job during the two-week period prior to the week of interview, i.e., the currently employed population, the rate of work loss per 1,000 currently employed persons (table 16) represents roughly work loss among full-time workers (usually working), women who worked part time (keeping house), and retired persons or students who worked part time (other). Among the retired persons in the "other" activity status group are a number of persons who were retired because of chronic illness. This would account to some extent for the high rate of work loss in the "other" group for many of the chronic conditions.

RELATIVE AMOUNT OF WORK LOSS ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE AND CHRONIC CONDITIONS

It was noted from table 1 that an estimated 369,889,000 days were lost from work during July 1959-June 1960 by currently employed persons. There were 241,430,000 work-loss days associated with acute conditions (table 7), and

Table D. Proportion of work-loss days due to acute and to chronic conditions by age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Work-loss days	All ages-17+		17-24		25-44		45+	
	Number in thou- sands	Per- cent	Number in thou- sands	Per- cent	Number in thou- sands	Per- cent	Number in thou- sands	Per- cent
Days lost from work by currently employed persons-----	369,889	100.0	36,780	100.0	145,171	100.0	187,939	100.0
Work-loss days associated with:								
Acute conditions-----	241,430	65.3	29,846	81.1	102,823	70.8	108,761	57.9
Chronic conditions-----	195,722	52.9	9,751	26.5	64,528	44.4	121,443	64.6
Work-loss days associated with more than one condition-----	67,263	18.2	2,817	7.6	22,180	15.2	42,265	22.5

195,722,000 associated with chronic conditions (from table 12). As explained in previous sections of this report, the summation of the work-loss days ascribed to acute conditions and those associated with chronic conditions exceeds the number of person work-loss days because it sometimes happens that a person loses time from work because of concurrent conditions, i.e., two or more acute conditions, two or more chronic conditions, or chronic and acute conditions.

Because of this duplication of days for conditions, the percentages in table D showing the distribution of work-loss days among acute and chronic conditions add to more than 100 percent. The amount by which the summed percentages

exceed 100 percent (18 percent) represents the percentage of work days lost by currently employed persons that were associated with more than one condition. The percentage of work-loss days ascribed to two or more conditions increased consistently with the age of the currently employed population (table D).

If it is assumed that all of the work-loss days associated with more than one condition were associated with chronic conditions, then the difference between 195,722,000 days and 67,263,000 days (128,459,000 days) represents the minimal number of work-loss days (or person-days) associated with chronic illness.

DETAILED TABLES

		Page
	<u>WORK-LOSS DAYS</u>	
Table	1. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	12
	2. Number of work-loss days by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	13
	3. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	14
	4. Number of work-loss days by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	15
	5. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	16
	6. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by usual activity status, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	17
	<u>ACUTE CONDITIONS</u>	
7.	Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, work-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	18
8.	Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, work-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	19
9.	Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, work-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	20
10.	Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population and work-loss days associated with acute conditions by residence: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	21
11.	Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population and work-loss days associated with acute conditions by geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	22

CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Table 12. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions, work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions for selected chronic conditions by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	24
13. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions, work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions for selected chronic conditions by age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	25
14. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by residence: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	26
15. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by family income: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	27
16. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	28

POPULATION

17. Population for currently employed persons by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	29
18. Population for currently employed persons by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	30
19. Population for currently employed persons by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	31
20. Population of currently employed persons by usual activity status, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	32
21. Total population and currently employed population by demographic characteristic: United States, July 1959-June 1960-----	33

Table 1. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, panel qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of work-loss days in thousands								
Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages-17+-----	369,889	231,875	86,451	51,563	5.6	5.5	5.2	6.9
17-24-----	36,780	24,242	8,045	4,493	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
25-34-----	62,907	40,184	13,629	7,094	4.5	4.7	3.8	5.6
35-44-----	82,264	52,977	20,236	9,051	5.2	5.4	4.5	5.5
45-54-----	87,250	52,336	20,884	14,030	6.1	5.6	6.2	8.6
55-64-----	69,059	45,146	14,204	9,719	7.5	7.2	7.9	8.4
65+-----	31,620	16,991	7,453	7,175	9.9	8.1	13.5	13.3
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-17+-----	244,374	139,891	63,229	41,254	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.2
17-24-----	18,856	10,319	5,337	3,198	3.3	2.9	4.2	3.9
25-34-----	40,648	25,167	11,003	4,479	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.6
35-44-----	53,393	31,108	14,840	7,445	5.0	5.0	4.7	6.1
45-54-----	55,347	28,748	13,468	11,131	5.9	5.0	6.7	8.8
55-64-----	51,671	33,439	9,909	8,323	8.1	8.1	7.6	8.9
65+-----	24,461	11,110	6,672	6,679	11.0	8.2	16.4	14.2
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-17+-----	125,315	91,984	23,222	10,309	5.6	5.9	4.6	6.0
17-24-----	17,925	13,923	2,708	1,295	4.4	4.9	3.1	3.8
25-34-----	22,299	15,017	4,626	2,615	5.5	5.7	4.1	9.1
35-44-----	28,871	21,869	5,395	1,607	5.4	6.2	4.0	3.7
45-54-----	31,904	23,588	5,417	2,899	6.4	6.7	4.9	7.8
55-64-----	17,398	11,707	4,294	1,396	6.0	5.4	8.4	6.3
65+-----	7,158	5,881	781	497	7.4	7.8	5.4	7.2

Table 2. Number of work-loss days by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Number of work-loss days in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-17+	369,889	105,804	94,982	117,961	51,142
17-24	36,780	10,562	10,020	11,597	4,522
25-34	62,907	15,074	17,210	21,143	9,480
35-44	82,264	23,327	20,904	24,399	13,634
45-54	87,250	23,915	25,586	27,979	9,770
55-64	69,069	24,437	13,795	22,849	7,988
65+	31,620	8,509	7,468	9,895	5,748
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-17+	244,374	68,017	67,046	75,011	34,300
17-24	18,854	4,188	5,710	6,767	2,189
25-34	40,648	9,608	10,887	12,606	7,547
35-44	53,393	15,413	16,198	14,203	7,380
45-54	53,347	14,053	16,944	17,731	6,619
55-64	51,671	19,589	11,333	14,748	6,000
65+	24,461	5,166	5,974	8,957	4,364
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-17+	125,515	37,787	27,936	42,950	16,842
17-24	17,925	6,353	4,310	4,930	2,332
25-34	22,259	5,466	6,323	8,596	1,933
35-44	26,871	7,914	4,706	10,197	6,055
45-54	31,904	9,863	8,642	10,248	3,150
55-64	17,398	4,848	2,461	8,101	1,988
65+	7,158	3,343	1,494	938	1,384

Table 3. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by region, sex, and age:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-17+	5.6	5.8	4.9	6.2	5.3
17-24	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3
25-34	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.0	4.7
35-44	5.2	5.5	4.5	5.3	5.4
45-54	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.8	4.6
55-64	7.5	8.7	5.0	9.4	6.3
65+	9.9	10.0	7.1	11.6	12.9
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-17+	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.0	5.3
17-24	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.6
25-34	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.4	5.4
35-44	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.5
45-54	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.7	4.9
55-64	8.1	10.4	5.8	9.1	6.9
65+	11.0	8.7	8.3	15.0	14.1
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-17+	5.6	5.9	4.7	6.4	5.1
17-24	4.4	5.7	3.6	4.2	4.2
25-34	5.5	4.9	6.2	6.3	3.3
35-44	5.4	5.6	3.4	6.1	7.2
45-54	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	4.2
55-64	6.0	5.3	3.1	1.0	5.0
65+	7.4	13.3	4.5	3.7	10.2

Table 4. Number of work-loss days by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interview of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
<u>Number of work-loss days in thousands</u>						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-17+	369,889	59,815	81,151	114,520	90,244	24,160
17-24	36,780	6,863	7,891	9,283	9,769	2,973
25-34	62,907	6,881	15,117	23,012	14,457	3,440
35-44	82,264	8,884	15,274	31,166	22,682	4,258
45-54	87,250	12,364	17,618	27,458	24,629	3,181
55-64	69,069	11,962	17,354	19,942	14,110	5,701
65+	31,620	12,860	7,897	3,658	4,397	2,607
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-17+	244,374	40,010	51,426	74,849	60,764	17,326
17-24	18,854	4,879	3,592	4,660	3,677	2,047
25-34	40,648	3,902	9,465	15,078	9,921	2,283
35-44	59,393	5,991	8,627	21,185	15,213	2,377
45-54	55,347	7,647	9,945	16,277	17,411	4,066
55-64	51,671	7,885	13,285	15,526	10,642	4,332
65+	24,461	9,706	6,512	2,122	3,900	2,221
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-17+	125,515	19,804	29,726	39,671	29,450	6,834
17-24	17,925	1,984	4,299	4,624	6,092	926
25-34	22,259	2,979	5,652	7,934	4,536	1,157
35-44	28,871	2,892	6,648	9,981	7,469	1,881
45-54	31,904	4,717	7,672	11,181	7,238	1,115
55-64	17,398	4,077	4,069	4,416	3,467	1,369
65+	7,158	3,154	1,383	1,534	697	386

Table 5. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interview of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-17+	5.6	8.4	6.5	4.8	4.9	5.3
17-24	3.8	4.9	3.7	2.9	4.3	4.7
25-34	4.3	6.4	5.8	3.9	3.9	4.8
35-44	5.2	7.6	6.1	5.0	4.4	4.4
45-54	6.1	9.1	6.9	5.7	5.5	4.6
55-64	7.5	10.0	8.9	6.6	6.1	7.2
65+	9.9	14.2	10.3	5.2	8.7	8.9
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-17+	5.5	9.8	6.4	4.5	4.9	5.7
17-24	3.3	5.9	2.7	2.5	3.0	5.3
25-34	4.1	5.6	5.1	3.4	3.9	4.6
35-44	5.0	9.2	5.5	4.9	4.4	3.9
45-54	5.9	10.5	6.5	5.0	5.7	5.5
55-64	8.1	12.2	11.0	7.1	6.1	7.5
65+	11.0	18.5	12.4	4.0	9.1	10.2
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-17+	5.6	6.5	6.6	5.4	4.9	4.5
17-24	4.4	3.5	5.2	3.5	5.7	3.8
25-34	5.5	7.7	7.3	5.2	3.9	5.1
35-44	5.4	5.6	7.1	5.4	4.3	5.5
45-54	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	5.1	2.8
55-64	6.0	7.4	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.3
65+	7.4	8.3	5.8	8.9	6.9	5.1

Table 6. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by usual activity status, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix B.]

Sex and age	Usual activity status								
	All activities	Usually working	Keeping house	Other	All activities	Usually working	Keeping house	Other	
Number of work-loss days in thousands								Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year	
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All ages-17+---	369,889	325,174	19,287	25,428	5.6	5.6	4.6	6.7	
17-24-----	36,780	30,356	998	3,426	3.8	4.4	2.6	2.3	
25-34-----	62,907	56,916	4,344	1,646	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.3	
35-44-----	82,264	73,726	5,398	3,140	5.2	5.0	4.7	16.6	
45-54-----	87,250	78,813	4,364	4,074	6.1	6.0	5.0	16.8	
55-64-----	69,069	58,591	2,302	8,175	7.5	6.9	5.0	30.6	
65+-----	31,620	26,772	1,881	2,967	9.9	11.0	6.1	6.7	
<u>Male</u>									
All ages-17+---	244,374	222,316	...	22,058	5.5	5.4	...	7.8	
17-24-----	18,854	15,496	...	3,359	3.3	3.7	...	2.3	
25-34-----	40,648	39,040	...	1,608	4.1	4.0	...	5.6	
35-44-----	55,393	50,906	...	2,487	5.0	4.9	...	14.1	
45-54-----	55,347	51,885	...	3,462	5.9	5.7	...	15.6	
55-64-----	51,671	43,496	...	8,175	8.1	7.1	...	32.2	
65+-----	24,461	21,494	...	2,967	11.0	11.7	...	7.6	
<u>Female</u>									
All ages-17+---	125,513	102,858	19,287	3,370	5.6	6.0	4.6	3.5	
17-24-----	17,925	14,860	998	2,067	4.4	5.4	2.4	2.4	
25-34-----	22,239	17,876	4,344	38	5.5	5.8	4.6	1.7	
35-44-----	28,871	22,821	5,398	653	5.4	5.5	4.7	50.2	
45-54-----	31,904	26,928	4,364	612	6.4	6.5	5.0	30.6	
55-64-----	17,398	15,096	2,302	(*)	6.0	6.2	5.0	(*)	
65+-----	7,158	5,278	1,881	(*)	7.4	8.7	6.1	(*)	

Table 7. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, work-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interview of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The source, design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and acute condition	Number of acute conditions		Conditions per 1,000 persons		Work-loss days associated with acute conditions		Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/263, in thousands)	
	Total	Among currently employed persons 17+	Total	Currently employed 17+	Number 17+ in thousands	Days per case among currently employed persons		
		In thousands						
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All acute conditions-----	155,150	102,178	2,033.8	1,537.1	261,420	2.4	985	
Infective and parasitic diseases-----								
The "virus" (HRS)-----	42,703	7,785	246.5	117.1	17,348	2.2	70	
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	21,915	5,829	125.5	87.7	13,106	2.2	53	
Upper respiratory conditions-----	30,787	1,954	119.6	59.6	6,142	2.1	17	
Common cold-----	12,494	12,783	721.0	493.1	58,357	1.2	157	
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	95,704	26,978	571.0	405.8	10,385	1.1	124	
Other respiratory conditions-----	26,190	5,315	150.0	87.5	7,992	1.4	53	
Other respiratory conditions-----	82,012	27,506	469.7	411.8	79,586	2.9	325	
Digestive system conditions-----	16,590	5,867	106.5	88.3	17,479	3.0	71	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	11,863	5,217	67.9	78.5	29,246	5.6	119	
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12,996	4,531	74.4	68.2	7,384	1.6	30	
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,339	1,349	59.2	50.6	11,588	3.5	68	
Other current injuries-----	10,489	3,576	60.1	53.8	11,151	3.1	46	
All other acute conditions-----	40,265	11,554	230.6	173.8	29,291	2.5	120	
<u>Male</u>								
All acute conditions-----	161,564	64,335	1,901.2	1,436.6	151,324	2.4	616	
Infective and parasitic diseases-----								
The "virus" (HRS)-----	19,511	5,182	229.6	117.3	11,346	2.2	47	
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	10,107	3,770	116.9	85.4	8,674	2.3	35	
Upper respiratory conditions-----	9,406	1,412	110.7	32.0	2,872	2.0	12	
Common cold-----	37,886	19,859	681.2	449.6	22,467	1.1	92	
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	45,326	16,664	545.1	377.3	17,705	1.1	72	
Other respiratory conditions-----	13,240	3,195	136.0	72.3	4,782	1.5	19	
Other respiratory conditions-----	37,098	17,638	436.6	359.3	46,406	2.7	198	
Digestive system conditions-----	8,277	1,584	97.4	81.1	13,250	3.7	54	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6,351	3,797	74.8	86.0	19,933	5.3	81	
Open wounds and lacerations-----	8,029	3,545	94.3	80.3	4,913	1.4	30	
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	4,839	2,092	54.6	47.4	6,475	3.1	26	
Other current injuries-----	5,960	2,869	70.1	65.0	8,182	2.9	33	
All other acute conditions-----	13,611	5,787	162.5	130.6	16,132	2.8	66	
<u>Female</u>								
All acute conditions-----	195,587	37,843	2,159.6	1,696.5	90,106	2.4	368	
Infective and parasitic diseases-----								
The "virus" (HRS)-----	22,191	2,603	258.7	116.7	5,702	2.2	25	
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	11,908	2,059	131.7	92.3	4,432	2.2	18	
Upper respiratory conditions-----	11,383	346	127.0	24.4	1,270	2.3	5	
Common cold-----	68,007	12,925	758.7	579.9	15,890	1.2	65	
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	51,378	10,315	595.5	462.4	12,660	1.2	52	
Other respiratory conditions-----	14,630	2,430	163.2	117.3	3,230	1.2	13	
Other respiratory conditions-----	64,914	9,868	501.0	462.4	31,180	3.2	127	
Digestive system conditions-----	10,313	2,283	115.0	102.3	4,225	1.9	37	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	5,515	1,420	61.5	83.7	9,293	6.5	38	
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,567	983	55.4	44.1	2,471	2.5	10	
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5,701	1,257	63.6	56.4	5,212	4.1	21	
Other current injuries-----	4,523	706	50.5	31.7	2,969	6.2	12	
All other acute conditions-----	26,455	5,787	295.1	239.4	15,160	2.3	56	

Includes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

Table 8. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, work-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The various design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Age and acute condition	Number of acute conditions		Conditions per 1,000 persons		Work-loss days associated with acute conditions		Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/245, in thousands)	
	Total	Among currently employed persons 17+ In thousands	Total	Currently employed 17+	Number 17+ In thousands	Days per case among currently employed persons		
<u>Under 25</u>								
All acute conditions-----	203,624	16,068	2,623.7	1,859.3	26,046	1.9	122	
Infective and parasitic diseases-----								
The "virus" (NOS)-----	30,541	1,172	389.7	123.1	2,731	2.3	11	
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	12,465	743	159.1	76.8	2,085	2.8	3	
Upper respiratory conditions-----	18,076	4,430	230.6	44.4	668	1.5	3	
Common cold-----	80,018	5,468	1,021.0	565.2	6,645	1.2	27	
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	61,012	4,212	778.5	435.4	4,698	1.1	19	
Other respiratory conditions-----	19,056	1,256	242.5	129.8	1,947	1.6	3	
Digestive system conditions-----	39,352	3,234	502.1	334.3	8,328	2.8	36	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	10,349	1,126	136.6	116.4	1,951	1.7	8	
Open wounds and lacerations-----	5,082	916	64.8	94.7	2,488	2.7	10	
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	8,185	1,039	104.2	109.5	669	0.6	3	
Other current injuries-----	6,016	680	76.8	71.1	885	1.3	4	
All other acute conditions-----	20,848	1,983	266.0	205.4	3,382	2.0	16	
<u>25-44</u>								
All acute conditions-----	79,745	49,076	1,756.1	1,436.0	102,823	2.1	426	
Infective and parasitic diseases-----								
The "virus" (NOS)-----	7,546	4,397	166.2	143.6	8,863	2.1	36	
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	5,851	3,368	128.8	112.3	7,157	2.1	29	
Upper respiratory conditions-----	1,695	938	37.3	33.3	1,764	1.8	7	
Common cold-----	13,303	14,959	513.2	496.7	15,765	1.0	64	
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	18,503	12,085	416.3	401.9	12,078	1.0	49	
Other respiratory conditions-----	4,396	2,873	96.9	95.8	8,628	1.3	15	
Digestive system conditions-----	12,476	13,995	495.0	466.5	30,367	2.2	124	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	4,313	2,859	95.2	93.3	9,789	3.4	46	
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,347	2,278	73.7	75.9	12,454	5.5	51	
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2,775	2,047	61.1	68.2	5,068	2.4	20	
Other current injuries-----	2,292	1,525	50.5	51.0	3,173	2.1	13	
All other acute conditions-----	7,346	1,782	52.1	58.7	4,851	2.8	20	
All acute conditions-----	11,317	5,346	249.1	178.0	12,613	2.4	51	
<u>45+</u>								
All acute conditions-----	69,781	37,034	1,372.5	1,381.8	108,761	2.9	444	
Infective and parasitic diseases-----								
The "virus" (NOS)-----	4,616	2,306	90.8	86.0	5,674	2.5	23	
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	3,600	1,719	70.8	64.1	3,883	2.3	16	
Upper respiratory conditions-----	1,016	587	20.0	21.9	1,791	3.1	7	
Common cold-----	22,573	12,386	444.0	481.4	16,506	1.3	65	
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	19,787	10,681	389.1	398.5	13,589	1.3	53	
Other respiratory conditions-----	2,785	1,685	54.8	62.9	2,417	1.4	10	
Digestive system conditions-----	20,181	30,276	396.9	383.4	46,291	3.9	164	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	3,730	1,882	73.2	70.2	5,739	3.0	23	
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,434	2,023	67.5	75.5	14,304	7.1	58	
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2,058	1,425	40.5	53.2	1,707	1.2	7	
Other current injuries-----	2,594	1,603	58.9	53.3	6,927	4.9	28	
All other acute conditions-----	2,105	1,126	41.4	42.0	5,414	4.8	22	
All acute conditions-----	8,100	4,237	159.3	157.7	12,699	3.0	52	

^aIncludes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

Table 9. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, week-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Figures based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Usual activity status and acute condition	Number of acute conditions		Conditions per 1,000 persons		Work-loss days associated with acute conditions		Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (week-loss days/245, in thousands)	
	Total	Among currently employed persons 17+ In thousands	Total	Currently employed 17+	Number In thousands	Days per case among currently employed persons		
<u>Usually working-33+</u>								
All acute conditions	93,363	68,395	1,522.6	1,510.4	219,595	2.5	897	
Infective and parasitic diseases								
The "virus" (NOS)	7,026	6,740	114.6	115.2	15,345	2.3	63	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	5,188	4,925	83.3	84.2	11,377	2.3	46	
Upper respiratory conditions	1,921	1,815	31.1	31.0	3,968	2.2	16	
Common cold	28,250	27,937	477.1	477.3	31,360	1.8	136	
Other upper respiratory conditions	24,302	23,146	398.4	395.3	25,854	1.1	106	
Other respiratory conditions	4,947	4,790	80.7	81.8	7,506	1.6	31	
Digestive system conditions	23,555	23,086	416.8	411.3	72,555	3.0	296	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	5,165	5,093	84.2	87.0	16,797	3.3	69	
Open wounds and lacerations	4,656	4,664	79.2	79.7	27,221	5.8	111	
Contusions and superficial injuries	4,743	4,698	69.2	70.0	6,701	1.6	27	
Other current injuries	3,121	2,809	50.9	49.7	10,405	3.6	42	
All other acute conditions	10,594	9,294	172.6	169.5	26,569	2.6	109	
<u>Keeping house-17+</u>								
All acute conditions	66,654	6,369	1,028.3	2,011.3	17,129	1.5	50	
Infective and parasitic diseases								
The "virus" (NOS)	6,196	828	120.0	199.0	1,300	2.2	7	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	5,083	756	139.4	181.7	1,729	2.3	7	
Upper respiratory conditions	1,116	(*)	30.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Common cold	19,088	2,518	523.9	605.1	2,376	0.9	10	
Other upper respiratory conditions	15,679	1,944	490.1	467.2	2,143	1.1	9	
Other respiratory conditions	3,419	374	93.8	137.9	231	0.4	1	
Digestive system conditions	18,641	7,452	511.3	589.1	3,572	1.5	15	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	3,529	435	96.8	104.5	412	0.9	2	
Open wounds and lacerations	2,332	212	64.0	52.2	1,013	4.7	4	
Contusions and superficial injuries	1,266	175	37.5	42.1	471	2.7	2	
Other current injuries	2,449	296	67.2	71.1	867	2.9	4	
All other acute conditions	11,731	1,414	322.3	339.8	1,357	1.0	(*)	
<u>Other</u>								
All acute conditions	195,123	5,414	2,539.0	1,430.4	9,511	1.6	39	
Infective and parasitic diseases								
The "virus" (NOS)	29,475	(*)	383.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	11,725	(*)	152.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Upper respiratory conditions	17,751	(*)	231.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Common cold	37,545	2,335	1,069.0	618.0	2,621	1.1	11	
Other upper respiratory conditions	59,722	1,889	777.1	699.1	2,366	1.3	10	
Other respiratory conditions	37,823	450	231.9	118.9	254	0.6	1	
Digestive system conditions	37,816	967	492.0	255.3	3,659	3.6	14	
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	9,895	(*)	128.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Open wounds and lacerations	6,673	336	60.8	88.8	1,012	3.0	4	
Contusions and superficial injuries	7,383	(*)	56.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other current injuries	4,769	(*)	62.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
All other acute conditions	17,922	746	235.2	197.1	1,268	1.7	5	

¹Includes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

Table 10. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, and work-loss days associated with acute conditions by residence: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Residence and acute condition	Number of acute conditions		Conditions per 1,000 persons		Work-loss days associated with acute conditions	
	Total	Among currently employed persons 17+ In thousands	Total	Currently employed 17+ In thousands	Number 17+ In thousands	Days per case among currently employed persons
<u>Urban</u>						
All acute conditions-----	200,582	66,316	1,989.3	1,514.2	157,640	2.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----						
The "virus" (HOS)-----	25,341	5,876	241.7	126.2	13,593	2.6
The "virus" (HOS)-----	14,633	4,118	139.6	97.0	10,382	2.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	10,706	1,756	162.1	27.5	3,201	2.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	76,236	21,154	777.1	488.6	24,364	1.1
Common cold-----	61,153	17,421	583.2	410.2	19,146	1.1
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	15,085	3,733	143.9	87.9	5,153	1.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	65,216	16,880	631.8	397.4	47,593	2.8
Digestive system conditions-----	11,695	3,800	111.5	89.5	11,874	3.4
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7,465	3,458	71.2	65.1	18,555	5.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7,014	2,422	66.9	57.0	3,864	1.6
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	4,424	1,948	61.3	45.9	9,665	3.0
Other current injuries-----	6,130	2,066	58.5	48.6	7,081	3.4
All other acute conditions-----	22,999	7,114	219.3	167.5	19,519	2.7
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>						
All acute conditions-----	107,522	27,203	2,230.5	1,640.8	56,512	2.1
Infective and parasitic diseases-----						
The "virus" (HOS)-----	14,377	2,381	286.2	126.7	3,142	1.5
The "virus" (HOS)-----	6,867	1,520	127.1	92.3	2,676	1.7
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	7,771	571	161.2	36.4	486	0.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	37,251	8,590	772.8	542.3	11,793	1.3
Common cold-----	28,180	7,338	584.6	442.2	9,437	1.3
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	9,071	1,651	180.2	95.6	2,342	1.4
Other respiratory conditions-----	26,519	7,651	588.8	465.6	20,375	2.7
Digestive system conditions-----	5,118	1,352	106.2	83.5	2,546	1.9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	3,262	1,227	70.2	74.0	6,916	5.6
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,971	1,353	82.4	45.6	1,747	1.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2,690	938	56.6	36.6	438	0.5
Other current injuries-----	3,166	368	65.3	22.2	3,372	9.2
All other acute conditions-----	13,039	3,234	270.9	194.5	6,145	1.9
<u>Rural farm</u>						
All acute conditions-----	39,048	10,659	1,810.7	1,436.5	27,071	2.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----						
The "virus" (HOS)-----	2,985	411	128.4	55.4	533	1.2
The "virus" (HOS)-----	676	(*)	31.3	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	2,309	(*)	107.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	12,404	2,650	575.2	357.1	2,253	0.8
Common cold-----	10,371	2,230	480.9	299.2	1,762	0.6
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	2,034	430	94.3	58.0	491	1.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	12,217	2,974	566.3	460.3	11,218	3.8
Digestive system conditions-----	1,776	715	82.6	58.4	2,056	2.9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	1,616	322	47.1	44.7	3,377	10.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	2,611	755	93.3	601.8	1,773	2.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	1,217	466	56.4	62.5	1,572	3.4
Other current injuries-----	1,213	1,141	56.3	153.8	597	0.6
All other acute conditions-----	4,207	1,316	195.1	163.9	3,612	3.0

¹Includes pneumonia, asthma, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

Table II. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population and work-loss days associated with acute conditions

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualities,

Geographic region and acute condition	Number of acute conditions		Conditions per 1,000 persons		Work-loss days associated with acute conditions	
	Total	Among currently employed persons 17+	Total	Currently employed 17+	Number 17+ in thousands	Days per case among currently employed persons
		In thousands				
<u>Northeast</u>						
All acute conditions-----	91,044	25,872	2,018.0	1,420.4	65,041	2.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----						
The "virus" (NOS)-----	17,094	3,885	378.9	213.3	9,905	2.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	12,546	3,552	278.1	195.0	9,232	2.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	4,568	333	100.8	18.3	673	2.0
Common cold-----	37,713	10,216	835.9	560.9	12,864	1.3
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	29,839	8,458	661.4	464.4	10,219	1.2
Other respiratory conditions ¹ -----	7,873	1,758	174.5	96.5	2,645	1.5
Digestive system conditions-----	11,356	4,051	251.7	222.4	12,998	3.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	4,148	1,290	91.9	70.8	3,850	3.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	2,946	1,259	65.3	69.1	6,954	3.5
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	3,080	872	68.3	47.9	2,281	2.6
Other current injuries-----	2,072	561	45.9	30.8	4,305	7.7
All other acute conditions-----	9,770	2,920	216.6	160.3	8,177	2.8
<u>North Central</u>						
All acute conditions-----	100,360	28,647	1,948.2	1,476.9	62,823	2.2
Infective and parasitic diseases-----						
The "virus" (NOS)-----	8,329	782	161.7	40.3	1,988	2.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	1,641	320	31.9	16.5	566	1.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	6,688	462	129.8	23.8	1,423	3.1
Common cold-----	34,209	8,913	664.1	459.6	8,545	1.0
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	27,343	7,384	530.8	380.7	6,863	0.9
Other respiratory conditions ¹ -----	6,866	1,531	133.3	78.9	1,682	1.1
Digestive system conditions-----	5,006	1,490	97.2	76.8	21,832	2.3
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	3,381	1,311	65.6	67.6	7,871	5.3
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,116	1,308	79.9	67.4	1,677	1.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	3,392	1,251	65.8	66.5	2,641	2.1
Other current injuries-----	2,876	1,152	55.8	59.4	2,122	1.8
All other acute conditions-----	11,325	3,115	219.8	160.6	6,045	1.9

¹Includes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

loss days associated with acute conditions by geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1960
 note, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Geographic region and acute condition	Number of acute conditions		Conditions per 1,000 persons		Work-loss days associated with acute conditions	
	Total	Among currently employed persons 17+	Total	Currently employed 17+	Number 17+ in thousands	Days per case among currently employed persons
		In thousands				
<u>South</u>						
All acute conditions-----	101,435	29,024	1,982.3	1,517.2	74,002	2.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----						
The "virus" (NOS)-----	13,138	3,374	251.8	124.1	3,450	1.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	6,993	1,784	134.0	93.1	2,644	1.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	6,144	590	117.7	30.8	806	1.4
Common cold-----	34,736	8,611	665.7	450.1	12,062	1.4
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	27,908	7,275	534.9	380.3	9,830	1.4
Other respiratory conditions ¹ -----	6,826	1,336	130.8	69.8	2,232	1.7
Digestive system conditions-----	24,120	7,421	462.3	387.9	26,188	3.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6,594	2,469	126.4	128.0	4,344	1.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	2,508	1,226	48.1	64.1	7,194	5.9
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	3,900	1,765	74.7	92.1	2,972	1.7
Other current injuries-----	2,262	452	43.4	23.6	1,901	4.2
All other acute conditions-----	2,783	995	53.3	52.0	4,054	4.1
All acute conditions-----	13,396	3,733	256.7	195.1	11,637	3.1
<u>West</u>						
All acute conditions-----	60,312	18,635	2,336.4	1,914.8	39,564	2.1
Infective and parasitic diseases-----						
The "virus" (NOS)-----	4,142	764	160.5	76.4	1,905	2.6
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	735	173	28.5	17.8	664	3.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	3,407	571	132.0	58.7	1,241	2.2
Common cold-----	19,237	5,052	745.2	519.1	4,886	1.0
Other upper respiratory conditions-----	14,614	3,862	566.1	396.8	3,454	0.9
Other respiratory conditions ¹ -----	4,624	1,189	179.1	122.2	1,432	1.2
Digestive system conditions-----	18,810	6,710	720.7	689.5	18,569	2.8
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	2,842	659	110.1	65.7	1,215	1.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,028	1,421	117.3	146.0	4,997	3.5
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	1,900	586	73.6	60.2	453	0.8
Other current injuries-----	2,613	1,085	101.2	111.5	2,841	2.6
All other acute conditions-----	1,965	612	76.1	62.9	1,268	2.1
All acute conditions-----	5,775	1,787	223.7	183.6	3,430	1.9

Table 12. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions, work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions for selected chronic conditions by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Selected chronic conditions	Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands)			Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year			Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/245, in thousands)		
	Both sexes	Male	Fe-male	Both sexes	Male	Fe-male	Both sexes	Male	Fe-male
Heart conditions-----	15,323	12,822	2,501	230.5	290.3	112.1	63	52	10
High blood pressure-----	7,327	3,859	3,468	110.2	87.4	155.5	30	16	14
Varicose veins-----	1,973	765	1,208	29.7	17.3	34.2	8	3	5
Hemorrhoids-----	5,518	3,694	1,825	83.0	83.6	81.8	23	15	7
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	4,262	2,813	1,449	64.1	63.7	65.0	17	11	6
Chronic sinusitis-----	5,003	3,152	1,851	75.3	71.4	83.0	20	13	8
Chronic bronchitis-----	3,512	2,964	548	52.8	67.1	24.6	14	12	2
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	3,753	2,956	799	56.3	66.9	35.8	15	12	3
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	205	205	(*)	3.1	4.6	(*)	1	1	(*)
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	2,546	1,438	1,107	38.3	32.6	49.6	10	6	5
Headache and migraine-----	1,718	778	941	25.8	17.6	42.2	7	3	4
Peptic ulcer-----	10,295	8,317	1,978	154.9	188.3	88.7	42	34	8
Hernia-----	6,503	6,103	401	97.8	138.2	18.0	27	25	2
Diseases of gallbladder-----	2,519	1,778	741	37.9	40.3	33.2	10	7	3
Other conditions of digestive system-----	8,673	6,451	2,222	130.5	146.1	99.6	35	26	9
Menstrual disorders-----	1,274	...	1,274	19.2	...	57.1	5	...	5
Menopausal disorders-----	888	...	888	13.4	...	39.8	4	...	4
Other conditions of genito-urinary system-----	12,555	6,659	5,896	188.9	150.8	264.3	51	27	24
Skin conditions-----	3,347	1,009	2,338	50.4	22.8	104.8	14	4	10
Anemia and related conditions-----	436	(*)	402	6.6	(*)	18.0	2	(*)	2
Asthma-hay fever-----	9,427	6,505	2,921	141.8	147.3	131.0	38	27	12
All other allergies-----	245	173	(*)	3.7	3.9	(*)	1	1	(*)
Goiter and other thyroid conditions-----	936	(*)	863	14.1	(*)	38.7	4	(*)	4
Diabetes-----	2,180	1,891	289	32.8	42.8	13.0	9	8	1
Mental and nervous conditions-----	9,769	7,425	2,344	147.0	168.1	105.1	40	30	10
Residuals of fractures and dislocations-----	3,158	2,467	691	47.5	55.9	31.0	13	10	3
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	12,108	8,791	3,317	182.1	199.0	148.7	49	36	14
Other diseases of muscles and joints-----	8,929	7,666	1,263	134.3	173.6	56.6	36	31	5
Orthopedic impairments-----	17,416	13,767	3,650	262.0	311.7	163.6	71	56	15
All other chronic conditions-----	33,924	22,601	11,321	510.3	511.7	507.5	138	92	46

Table 13. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions, work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions for selected chronic conditions by age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, non-institutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Selected chronic conditions	Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands)			Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year			Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/245, in thousands)		
	Under 25	25-44	45+	Under 25	25-44	45+	Under 25	25-44	45+
Heart conditions-----	(*)	1,950	13,373	(*)	65.0	499.0	(*)	8	55
High blood pressure-----	240	2,395	4,692	24.8	79.8	175.1	1	10	19
Varicose veins-----	348	183	1,442	36.0	6.1	53.8	1	1	6
Hemorrhoids-----	(*)	1,839	3,680	(*)	61.3	137.3	(*)	8	15
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	(*)	1,194	3,003	(*)	39.8	112.0	(*)	5	12
Chronic sinusitis-----	209	2,359	2,435	21.6	78.6	90.9	1	10	10
Chronic bronchitis-----	199	1,126	2,187	20.6	37.5	81.6	1	5	9
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	213	1,541	1,998	22.0	51.4	74.5	1	6	8
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	(*)	(*)	136	(*)	(*)	5.1	(*)	(*)	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	(*)	1,167	1,292	(*)	38.2	48.2	(*)	5	5
Headache and migraine-----	(*)	1,037	681	(*)	34.6	25.4	(*)	4	3
Peptic ulcer-----	470	3,285	6,540	48.6	109.5	244.0	2	13	27
Hernia-----	(*)	1,822	4,682	(*)	60.7	174.7	(*)	7	19
Diseases of gallbladder-----	(*)	969	1,550	(*)	32.3	57.8	(*)	4	6
Other conditions of digestive system-----	442	4,413	3,817	45.7	147.1	162.4	2	18	16
Menstrual disorders-----	321	563	390	33.2	18.8	16.6	1	2	2
Menopausal disorders-----	(*)	394	494	(*)	13.1	18.4	(*)	2	2
Other conditions of genito-urinary system-----	1,136	4,431	6,988	117.4	147.7	260.7	5	18	29
Skin conditions-----	1,065	366	1,916	110.1	12.2	71.5	4	1	8
Anemia and related conditions-----	(*)	(*)	402	(*)	(*)	15.0	(*)	(*)	2
Asthma-hay fever-----	1,009	2,211	6,207	104.3	73.7	231.6	4	9	25
All other allergies-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Goiter and other thyroid conditions-----	(*)	400	536	(*)	13.3	20.0	(*)	2	2
Diabetes-----	(*)	191	1,989	(*)	6.4	74.2	(*)	1	8
Mental and nervous conditions-----	459	4,894	4,416	47.4	163.1	164.8	2	20	18
Residuals of fractures and dislocations-----	(*)	1,240	1,919	(*)	41.3	71.6	(*)	5	8
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	192	1,254	10,662	19.8	41.8	397.8	1	5	44
Other diseases of muscles and joints-----	472	4,671	3,786	48.8	155.7	141.3	2	19	15
Orthopedic impairments-----	1,656	6,826	8,935	171.2	227.5	333.4	7	28	36
All other chronic conditions-----	1,077	11,654	21,192	111.3	385.5	790.7	4	48	86

Table 14. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by residence: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Selected chronic conditions	Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands)			Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year		
	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Heart conditions-----	9,930	3,899	1,494	233.8	235.2	201.3
High blood pressure-----	4,709	1,506	1,112	110.9	90.8	149.9
Varicose veins-----	1,088	175	710	25.6	10.6	95.7
Hemorrhoids-----	1,888	2,191	1,440	44.5	132.2	194.1
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	3,121	1,070	(*)	73.5	64.5	(*)
Chronic sinusitis-----	2,722	1,677	604	64.1	101.2	81.4
Chronic bronchitis-----	1,916	883	712	45.1	53.3	96.0
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	1,774	533	1,445	41.8	32.1	194.7
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	(*)	(*)	136	(*)	(*)	18.3
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	1,285	1,140	(*)	30.1	68.8	(*)
Headache and migraine-----	975	432	312	23.0	26.1	42.0
Peptic ulcer-----	6,897	1,794	1,604	162.4	108.2	215.2
Hernia-----	3,381	1,652	1,461	79.6	100.2	196.9
Diseases of gallbladder-----	1,373	547	599	32.3	33.0	80.7
Other conditions of digestive system-----	4,318	3,047	1,308	101.7	183.8	176.3
Menstrual disorders-----	647	500	127	15.2	30.2	17.1
Menopausal disorders-----	508	231	150	12.0	13.9	20.2
Other conditions of genitourinary system-----	7,125	3,269	2,161	167.7	197.2	291.2
Skin conditions-----	2,570	277	500	60.5	16.7	67.4
Anemia and related conditions-----	289	(*)	146	5.8	(*)	15.7
Asthma-hay fever-----	5,062	3,075	1,289	119.2	185.5	173.7
All other allergies-----	(*)	137	(*)	(*)	8.3	(*)
Goiter and other thyroid conditions-----	153	710	(*)	3.6	42.8	(*)
Diabetes-----	783	222	1,175	18.4	13.4	158.4
Mental and nervous conditions-----	5,997	2,515	1,257	141.2	151.7	169.4
Residuals of fractures and dislocations-----	2,711	447	(*)	63.8	27.0	(*)
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	5,661	1,675	4,772	133.3	101.0	643.1
Other diseases of muscles and joints-----	5,002	2,539	1,387	117.8	153.1	186.9
Orthopedic impairments-----	11,756	3,485	2,175	276.8	210.2	293.1
All other chronic conditions-----	22,547	5,592	5,786	530.8	337.3	779.8

Table 15. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by family income: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Selected chronic conditions	Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands)			Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year		
	Family income					
	Under \$4,000	\$4,000+	Unknown	Under \$4,000	\$4,000+	Unknown
Heart conditions-----	6,247	7,821	1,254	318.4	184.8	276.5
High blood pressure-----	3,905	3,423	(*)	199.0	80.9	(*)
Varicose veins-----	930	1,023	(*)	48.4	24.2	(*)
Hemorrhoids-----	2,092	3,355	(*)	106.6	79.3	(*)
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	2,287	1,278	698	116.6	30.2	153.9
Chronic sinusitis-----	1,092	3,801	(*)	55.7	89.8	(*)
Chronic bronchitis-----	1,732	1,609	171	88.1	38.0	37.7
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	984	2,531	238	50.1	59.8	52.5
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	205	(*)	(*)	10.4	(*)	(*)
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	291	2,255	(*)	14.8	53.3	(*)
Headache and migraine-----	612	915	191	31.2	21.6	42.1
Peptic ulcer-----	4,759	4,412	1,124	242.5	104.3	287.8
Hernia-----	1,840	3,803	860	93.8	89.9	189.6
Diseases of gallbladder-----	739	1,086	694	37.7	25.7	153.0
Other conditions of digestive system-----	3,704	4,641	328	188.8	109.7	72.3
Menstrual disorders-----	321	839	(*)	16.4	19.8	(*)
Menopausal disorders-----	313	575	(*)	16.0	13.6	(*)
Other conditions of genitourinary system-----	4,025	7,910	620	205.1	186.9	136.7
Skin conditions-----	1,275	1,997	(*)	65.0	47.2	(*)
Anemia and related conditions-----	436	(*)	(*)	22.2	(*)	(*)
Asthma-hay fever-----	6,328	2,659	440	322.5	62.8	97.0
All other allergies-----	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Goiter and other thyroid conditions-----	453	483	(*)	23.1	11.4	(*)
Diabetes-----	1,153	1,026	(*)	58.8	24.2	(*)
Mental and nervous conditions-----	3,794	5,511	464	193.4	130.2	102.3
Residuals of fractures and dislocations-----	1,739	1,419	(*)	88.6	33.5	(*)
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	9,014	2,220	874	459.4	52.5	192.7
Other diseases of muscles and joints-----	5,360	2,441	1,128	273.2	57.7	248.7
Orthopedic impairments-----	6,144	8,509	2,763	513.1	201.1	609.1
All other chronic conditions-----	12,792	19,327	1,806	651.9	456.7	398.1

Table 16. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[This table is based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Selected chronic conditions	Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands)			Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year		
	Usually working 17+	Keeping house 17+	Other 17+	Usually working 17+	Keeping house 17+	Other 17+
Heart conditions-----	11,615	651	3,057	198.5	156.5	807.7
High blood pressure-----	5,890	847	590	100.6	203.6	155.9
Varicose veins-----	1,973	(*)	(*)	33.7	(*)	(*)
Menorrhagia-----	4,562	269	287	86.8	64.6	75.8
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	2,454	137	1,471	41.9	32.9	441.5
Chronic sinusitis-----	4,903	(*)	(*)	83.8	(*)	(*)
Chronic bronchitis-----	3,375	(*)	137	57.7	(*)	36.2
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	2,239	194	1,299	38.6	46.6	343.2
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	(*)	(*)	136	(*)	(*)	35.9
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	2,508	(*)	(*)	42.9	(*)	(*)
Headache and migraine-----	1,684	(*)	(*)	28.8	(*)	(*)
Peptic ulcer-----	9,622	(*)	673	164.4	(*)	177.8
Hernia-----	6,103	601	(*)	104.3	96.4	(*)
Diseases of gallbladder-----	2,142	(*)	345	36.6	(*)	91.1
Other conditions of digestive system-----	7,916	393	363	135.3	94.4	95.9
Menstrual disorders-----	1,029	142	(*)	17.6	34.1	(*)
Menopausal disorders-----	394	494	(*)	6.7	118.7	(*)
Other conditions of genitourinary system-----	10,379	1,009	567	187.6	242.5	149.8
Skin conditions-----	3,347	(*)	(*)	57.2	(*)	(*)
Anemia and related conditions-----	436	(*)	(*)	7.4	(*)	(*)
Asthma-hay fever-----	7,767	305	1,355	132.7	73.3	358.0
All other allergies-----	(*)	(*)	175	(*)	(*)	46.2
Goiter and other thyroid conditions-----	865	(*)	(*)	14.8	(*)	(*)
Diabetes-----	2,144	(*)	(*)	36.6	(*)	(*)
Mental and nervous conditions-----	8,010	129	1,630	136.9	31.0	430.6
Residuals of fractures and dislocations-----	2,072	(*)	1,086	35.4	(*)	286.9
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	10,048	1,134	927	171.7	272.5	244.9
Other diseases of muscles and joints-----	5,651	582	1,696	113.6	139.9	448.1
Orthopedic impairments-----	12,679	1,436	3,301	216.6	345.1	872.1
All other chronic conditions-----	26,076	2,666	5,181	445.5	640.7	1,368.8

Table 17. Population for currently employed persons by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interview of the civilian, non-institutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<u>Both sexes</u>		Population in thousands		
All ages-17+	66,473	42,474	16,579	7,420
17-24	9,674	5,376	2,137	1,162
25-34	14,035	8,611	4,154	1,269
35-44	15,963	9,770	4,535	1,658
45-54	14,356	9,322	3,395	1,639
55-64	9,250	6,291	1,805	1,154
65+	3,195	2,104	553	558
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-17+	44,167	26,993	11,479	5,594
17-24	5,639	3,545	1,274	820
25-34	9,968	5,966	3,018	983
35-44	10,653	6,238	3,190	1,225
45-54	9,338	5,781	2,292	1,264
55-64	6,344	4,115	1,297	933
65+	2,225	1,349	407	469
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-17+	22,306	15,480	5,100	1,726
17-24	4,035	2,831	862	342
25-34	4,067	2,645	1,136	286
35-44	5,309	3,532	1,345	433
45-54	5,018	3,541	1,103	374
55-64	2,906	2,176	509	221
65+	970	756	145	69

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general age, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-95; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 18. Population for currently employed persons by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-17+	66,473	18,214	19,397	19,136	9,732
17-24	9,674	2,427	2,929	2,938	1,380
25-34	14,035	3,808	3,990	4,239	1,997
35-44	15,963	4,236	4,627	4,571	2,522
45-54	14,356	4,093	4,045	4,096	2,120
55-64	9,250	2,800	2,755	2,434	1,261
65+	3,195	847	1,050	852	445
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-17+	44,167	11,855	13,448	12,403	6,458
17-24	5,639	1,307	1,746	1,757	829
25-34	9,968	2,704	2,971	2,890	1,403
35-44	10,653	2,626	3,232	2,909	1,687
45-54	9,338	2,531	2,817	2,627	1,362
55-64	6,344	1,891	1,962	1,623	867
65+	2,225	596	720	599	309
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-17+	22,306	6,359	5,950	6,725	3,273
17-24	4,035	1,121	1,183	1,181	551
25-34	4,067	1,105	1,019	1,349	594
35-44	5,309	1,410	1,395	1,663	841
45-54	5,018	1,563	1,229	1,468	758
55-64	2,906	909	793	811	394
65+	970	251	331	253	136

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 19. Population for currently employed persons by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under \$2,000	\$2,000-3,999	\$4,000-6,999	\$7,000+	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-17+-----	66,473	7,101	12,512	23,894	18,421	4,536
17-24-----	9,674	1,393	2,149	3,204	2,236	632
25-34-----	14,035	1,078	2,618	5,946	3,675	717
35-44-----	15,963	1,166	2,503	6,220	5,114	960
45-54-----	14,356	1,359	2,543	4,820	4,496	1,138
55-64-----	9,250	1,190	1,945	3,002	2,310	795
65+-----	3,195	906	764	701	530	294
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-17+-----	44,167	4,067	7,992	16,614	12,462	3,032
17-24-----	5,639	826	1,324	1,871	1,232	386
25-34-----	9,968	693	1,843	4,420	2,519	492
35-44-----	10,653	651	1,566	4,358	3,463	615
45-54-----	9,338	725	1,531	3,258	3,080	744
55-64-----	6,344	645	1,204	2,179	1,739	376
65+-----	2,225	526	524	528	429	218
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-17+-----	22,306	3,034	4,530	7,280	5,959	1,504
17-24-----	4,035	567	825	1,333	1,063	246
25-34-----	4,067	385	775	1,546	1,156	223
35-44-----	5,309	515	937	1,863	1,651	344
45-54-----	5,018	634	1,012	1,562	1,416	394
55-64-----	2,906	553	740	823	572	219
65+-----	970	380	240	173	101	76

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-40; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 20. Population of currently employed persons by usual activity status, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and age	Usual activity status			
	All activities	Usually working	Keeping house	Other
<u>Population in thousands</u>				
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages-17+	66,473	58,526	4,161	3,785
17-24	9,674	6,920	422	2,333
25-34	14,055	12,776	947	311
35-44	15,963	14,622	1,152	189
45-54	14,356	13,241	873	242
55-64	9,250	8,525	458	267
65+	3,195	2,441	310	444
<u>Male</u>				
All ages-17+	44,167	41,356	...	2,810
17-24	3,639	4,161	...	1,478
25-34	9,968	9,680	...	288
35-44	10,653	10,478	...	176
45-54	9,338	9,116	...	222
55-64	6,344	6,090	...	254
65+	2,225	1,832	...	392
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-17+	22,306	17,170	4,161	975
17-24	4,035	2,759	422	854
25-34	4,067	3,097	947	23
35-44	5,309	4,144	1,152	13
45-54	5,018	4,126	873	20
55-64	2,906	2,436	458	13
65+	970	609	310	52

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general age, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-10, P-20, and P-25; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 21. Total population and currently employed population by demographic characteristic:
United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Characteristic	Total population	Currently employed-17+
Population in thousands		
Total-----	174,621	66,473
<u>Sex</u>		
Male-----	84,979	44,167
Female-----	89,642	22,306
<u>Age</u>		
Under 25-----	78,371	9,674
25-44-----	45,410	29,998
45+-----	50,841	26,801
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast-----	45,115	18,214
North Central-----	51,514	19,397
South-----	52,179	19,130
West-----	25,814	9,732
<u>Residence</u>		
Urban-----	104,853	42,474
Rural nonfarm-----	48,205	16,579
Rural farm-----	21,564	7,420
<u>Usual activity status</u>		
Usually working-----	61,311	58,526
Keeping house-----	36,456	4,161
Other-----	76,854	3,785
<u>Family income</u>		
Under \$4,000-----	58,039	19,622
\$4,000+-----	101,705	42,315
Unknown-----	14,877	4,536

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general area, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States,
19 Census Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on Currently Employed Persons is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is one of the major parts of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, health insurance coverage, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1959-June 1960.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus, the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The

continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—Over the 12-month period ending June 1960, the sample included approximately 125,000 persons from 38,000 households in 6,400 segments. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loses-days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week as well as characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U. S. population for that calendar quarter.

For prevalence statistics, such as the number of persons with a specific chronic condition, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For the disability-day items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two cal-

endar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances, the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report information of this type.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which they are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures

may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2.8 times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference frequently will range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of work loss experienced during the year.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A.—Satisficer-type prevalence, and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is two weeks.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented. Those shown are charts for aggregates and percentages based on four calendar quarters of data collection.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 38, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of disability days are obtained from appropriate curves on page 39. The number of persons in the total U. S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors of percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 40, 41, and 42. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of days of work loss per person per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U. S. population, or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound, and often will overstate the error.

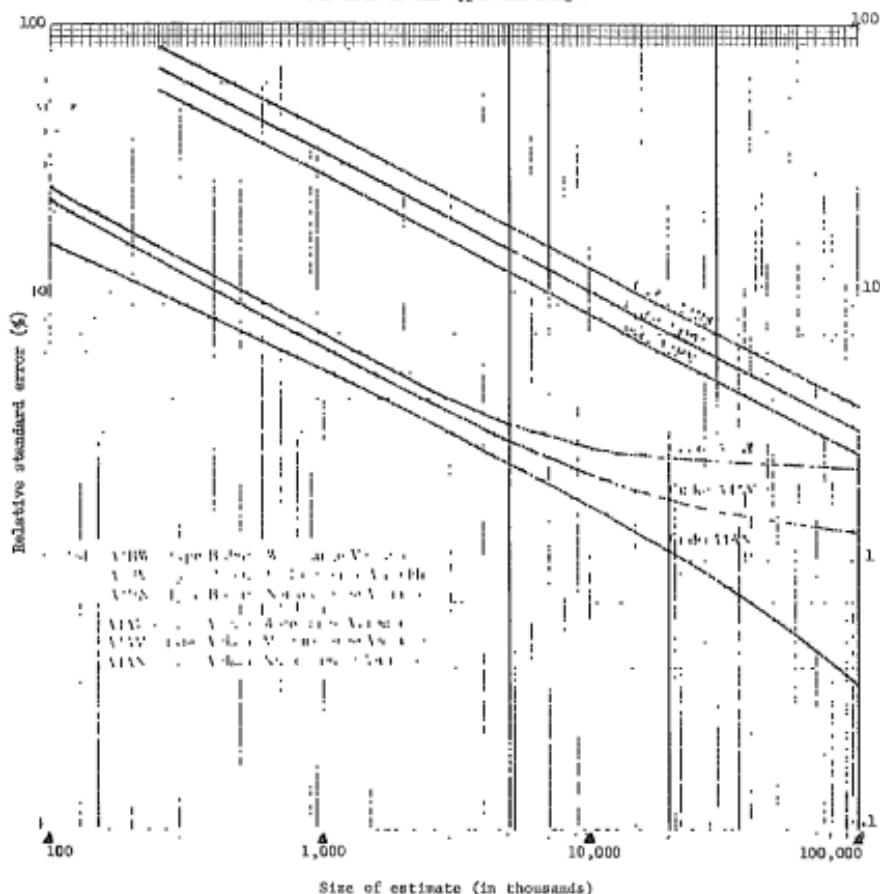
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1)

A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 36; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 36.

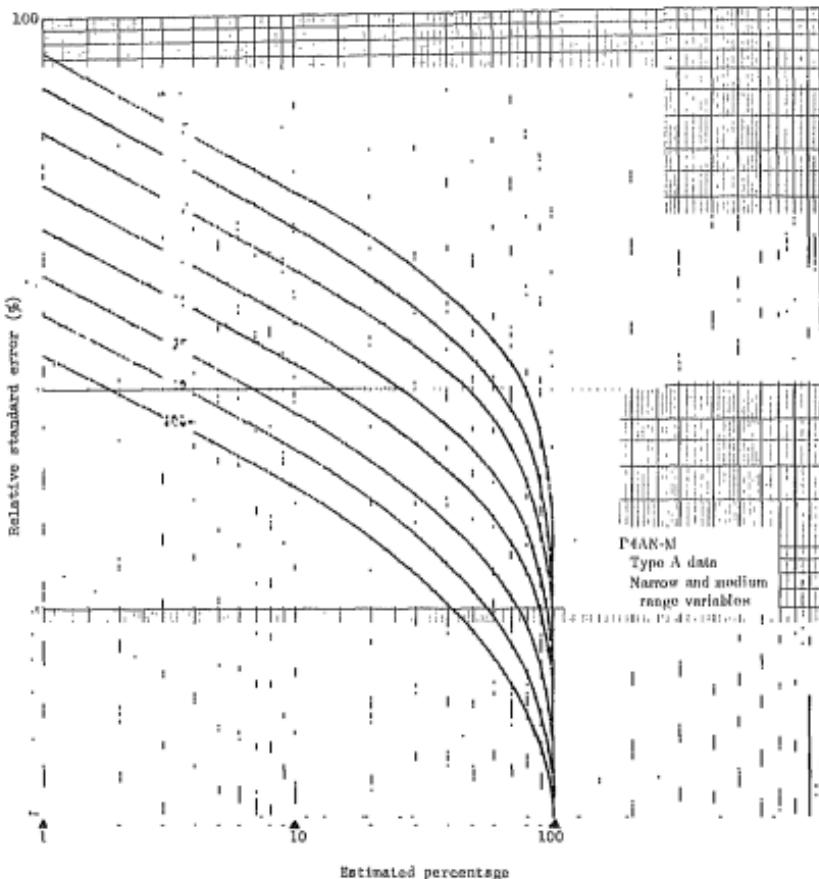
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	cm page
Number of:			
Currently employed persons, by any characteristic-----	1	A4AN	39
Work-loss days-----	1	A4BW	39
Acute conditions, total or by diagnostic category-----	1	A4BN	39
Chronic conditions, except by diagnostic category-----	1	A4AM	39
Persons in the U. S. population, or total number of persons in any age-sex category-----		Not subject to sampling error	
Percentage distribution of:			
Currently employed persons-----	2	P4AN-M	40
Work-loss days-----	2	P4BW	42
Acute conditions-----	2	P4BN-M	41
Chronic conditions-----	2	P4AN-M	40
Prevalence rates for chronic conditions:			
Per 1,000 total U. S. population-----	4(a)	A4AM	39
Per 1,000 currently employed persons-----	4(b)	Numer.: A4AM Denom.: A4AN	39
Incidence rates for acute conditions:			39
Per 1,000 total U. S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-sex group of the total U. S. population-----	4(a)	A4BN	39
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	Numer.: A4BN Denom.: A4AN	39
Number of work-loss days per year:			39
Per currently employed person-----	4(b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	39
Per case for acute conditions-----	4(b)		39
Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of an acute or chronic condition-----	1	A4BW (with value for number of work days lost because of the condition read from the curve).	39

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection
for data of all types and ranges



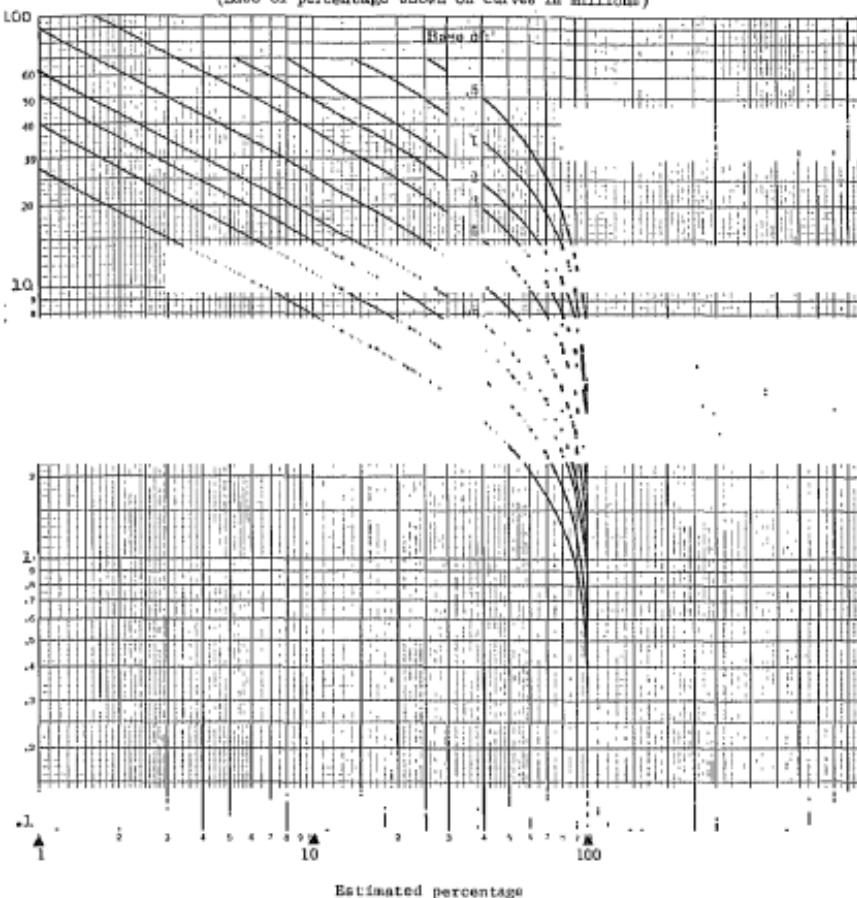
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
 for type A data, Narrow and Medium range
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 percentage points.

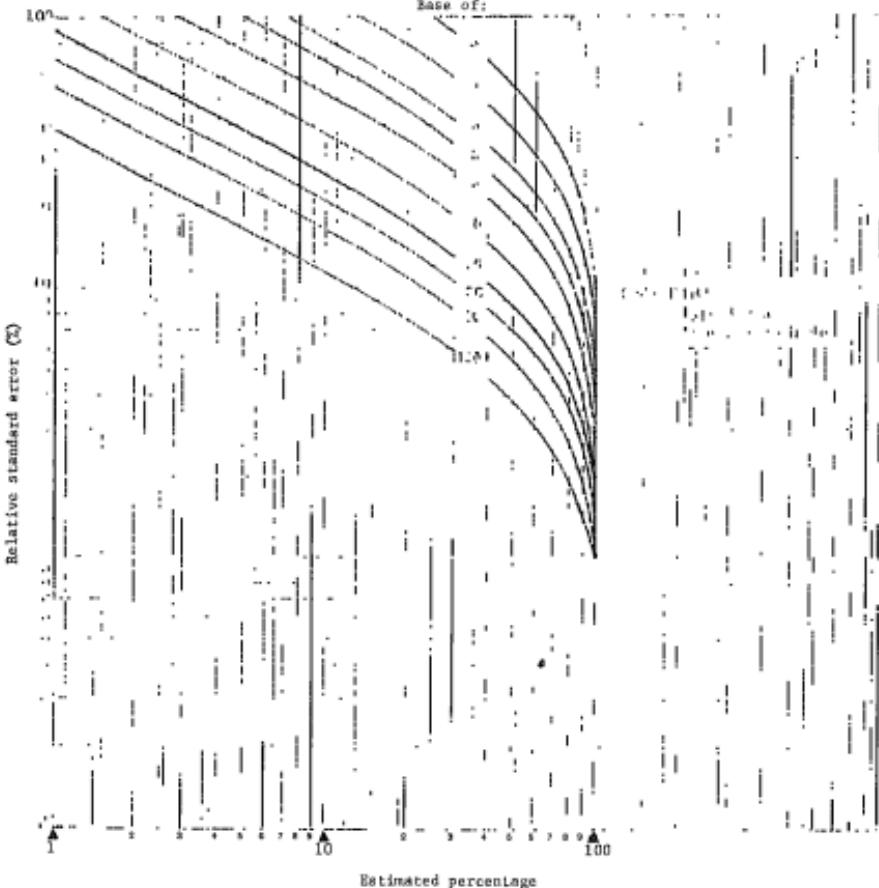
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
 for type B data, Marrow and Medium range
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 17.0 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent \times 17.0 percent or 3.4 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
for type B data, Wide range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

Base of:



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 24.5 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent \times 24.5 percent or 4.9 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Economic and Demographic Terms

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the two-week period covered by the interview they either worked at, or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else, self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice, and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Freelance workers are also considered as currently employed if (1) they had some formal arrangements for being called to work, such as having made arrangements with a union hiring hall to be called for work when it became available or (2) they were repeatedly called upon to work by a particular employer or group of employers, e.g., a woman who did babysitting for a number of different families.

Persons excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

Usual activity status.—All persons are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period.

The categories of usual activity status are: usually working, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity status are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Finally, in the definitions of the specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified in a different manner to simplify the procedures.

1. Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Persons doing housework or other-

ity work for which they receive no pay are not considered "usually working."

2. Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."
3. The Other group in this report includes all persons under 17 years of age, males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," females 17 years of age and older not classified as "working" or "keeping house," and persons who are retired. Retired persons are defined as those 45 years of age and over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or over is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-non-farm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on

a farm or ranch, the statement of the respondent is accepted with the following exceptions. Persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only are classified as nonfarm even if the surrounding area is farm land. Furthermore, all persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps which are located in farm areas are classified as nonfarm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population. **Region.**—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

Region	States Included
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

Terms Relating to Conditions

Condition.—A condition is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. Irrsults from a positive response to one of a series of "Illness-recall" questions, in the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as, whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for household-interview-type survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of

Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments"; (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than three months before the week of the interview.

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence, code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Disease are not used. In the Supplementary Code impairments are grouped according to the type of functional impairment and etiology.

Acute condition.—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than three months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the two weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during that two-week period.

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is an acute condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

As in the case of other acute conditions, acute injury conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attendance are excluded from the statistics.

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons. (See definition of "Currently employed persons.")

Person-days of work loss.—Person-days of work loss are work-loss days experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of work loss for the group.

Condition-days of work loss.—Condition-days of work loss are work-loss days associated with any one condition. Since any particular work-loss day may be associated with more than one condition, the sum of days for all conditions adds to more than the total number of person-days of work loss. (See definition of "Person-days of work loss.")

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional space for a response on more than one person, condition, accident or household location. Blank lines for additional questions are provided in the illustration.

CONFIRMATION: The Plaintiff Health Service as represented by Plaintiff, Ira M. Karpas, Esq., 1000 19th Street, NW, 417-1916, 1004. All admissions which would prevent the defense of the defendant will be held strictly confidential and will be held only by persons engaged in the defense of the parties, and will be destroyed as soon as the case will be disposed of.

2015-1-10 10:45:41 通过: 10.10.10.10

8-14-12: 2010 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Table B: HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAP II MONTHS												
Date of birth	Sex	Race	Ethnicity	To hospital				What did the hospital stay mean to you?				Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital?
				How many days did you stay in hospital?	How many of these days did you stay in hospital because of the pap II problem?	How many of these days did you stay in hospital because of other health problems?	How many of these days did you stay in hospital because of other health problems?	Was there a problem with your heart?	Was there a problem with your lungs?	Was there a problem with your kidneys?	Was there a problem with your liver?	
1960	Male	White	White	10	10	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1961	Male	White	White	10	10	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

第15章 第一類統計方法

Table 3. (Continued and Updated)

1a. No.	2. When did it happen? Then _____ (If it's not in 1990 or 1991, when was it around?)	3. At the time of the accident - who got the help and how? What kind of help did they get? (including self)	4. Another happened last week or the week before
1b. No.	5. Who got you, body, first aid or other medical service to the accident or near-accident?	6. Another happened this week or the week before	
1c. No.	7. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	8. Another happened this week or the week before	
1d. No.	9. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	10. Another happened this week or the week before	
1e. No.	11. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	12. Another happened this week or the week before	
1f. No.	13. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	14. Another happened this week or the week before	
1g. No.	15. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	16. Another happened this week or the week before	
1h. No.	17. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	18. Another happened this week or the week before	
1i. No.	19. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	20. Another happened this week or the week before	
1j. No.	21. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	22. Another happened this week or the week before	
1k. No.	23. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	24. Another happened this week or the week before	
1l. No.	25. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	26. Another happened this week or the week before	
1m. No.	27. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	28. Another happened this week or the week before	
1n. No.	29. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	30. Another happened this week or the week before	
1o. No.	31. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	32. Another happened this week or the week before	
1p. No.	33. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	34. Another happened this week or the week before	
1q. No.	35. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	36. Another happened this week or the week before	
1r. No.	37. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	38. Another happened this week or the week before	
1s. No.	39. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	40. Another happened this week or the week before	
1t. No.	41. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	42. Another happened this week or the week before	
1u. No.	43. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	44. Another happened this week or the week before	
1v. No.	45. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	46. Another happened this week or the week before	
1w. No.	47. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	48. Another happened this week or the week before	
1x. No.	49. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	50. Another happened this week or the week before	
1y. No.	51. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	52. Another happened this week or the week before	
1z. No.	53. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	54. Another happened this week or the week before	
1aa. No.	55. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	56. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ab. No.	57. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	58. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ac. No.	59. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	60. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ad. No.	61. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	62. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ae. No.	63. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	64. Another happened this week or the week before	
1af. No.	65. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	66. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ag. No.	67. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	68. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ah. No.	69. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	70. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ai. No.	71. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	72. Another happened this week or the week before	
1aj. No.	73. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	74. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ak. No.	75. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	76. Another happened this week or the week before	
1al. No.	77. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	78. Another happened this week or the week before	
1am. No.	79. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	80. Another happened this week or the week before	
1an. No.	81. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	82. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ao. No.	83. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	84. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ap. No.	85. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	86. Another happened this week or the week before	
1aq. No.	87. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	88. Another happened this week or the week before	
1ar. No.	89. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	90. Another happened this week or the week before	
1as. No.	91. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	92. Another happened this week or the week before	
1at. No.	93. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	94. Another happened this week or the week before	
1au. No.	95. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	96. Another happened this week or the week before	
1av. No.	97. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	98. Another happened this week or the week before	
1aw. No.	99. Who got you to the hospital or medical service?	100. Another happened this week or the week before	

Table 2 HOSPITAL STAYS DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

www.ijerpi.org

How did the injury happen?

- 1. [] My injury happened when I fell or walked.
- 2. [] My injury happened when I ate something.
- 3. [] My injury happened when I was driving a vehicle, or operating a motorized scooter, bicycle, skates, bicycle, skateboard, rollerblades, or roller skates.
- 4. [] My injury happened when I was playing with another person, or when I was being held.
- 5. [] My injury happened when I was at school, or when I was walking to or leaving school.
- 6. [] My injury happened when I fell or walked, and when I was playing with another person.
- 7. [] My injury happened when I fell or walked, and when I was at school.
- 8. [] My injury happened when I fell or walked, and when I was walking to or leaving school.
- 9. [] My injury happened when I fell or walked, and when I was playing with another person, and when I was at school, or when I was walking to or leaving school.

8. Who will be the salesperson?	<input type="checkbox"/> New salesperson <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Same local salesperson <input type="checkbox"/> Same salesperson, with a new title <input type="checkbox"/> Same salesperson, with a new name <input type="checkbox"/> Same salesperson, with a new title and a new name <input type="checkbox"/> Same salesperson, with a new title and a new name, and a new address <input type="checkbox"/> Same salesperson, with a new title and a new name, and a new address, and a new phone number		
9. Who will be the business contact?	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as the salesperson <input type="checkbox"/> Same local business contact <input type="checkbox"/> Same business contact, with a new title <input type="checkbox"/> Same business contact, with a new name <input type="checkbox"/> Same business contact, with a new title and a new name <input type="checkbox"/> Same business contact, with a new title and a new name, and a new address <input type="checkbox"/> Same business contact, with a new title and a new name, and a new address, and a new phone number		

Card A	NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY Check List of Chronic Conditions	Card C	Card E	Card G
	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <p>NOTE: Malaria and other plagues except malaria and diphtheria</p> <p>1. asthma 2. eye fever 3. tuberculosis 4. chronic bronchitis 5. repeated attacks of sinus trouble 6. rheumatic fever 7. varicose on the arteries 8. high blood pressure 9. heart trouble 10. strokes 11. varicose veins 12. hemophlebitis or phle- bitis 13. tumors, goiters or growth 14. chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. stomach ulcers 16. any chronic stomach trouble 17. kidney trouble or chronic arteritis or rheumatism 18. mental illness 19. diabetes 20. rheumatism or gout 21. thyroid trouble or goiter 22. any allergy 23. epilepsy 24. chronic nervous trouble 25. gout 26. chronic skin trouble 27. asthma or mucus 28. frequent urination</p>	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>NOTE: Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <p>1. not able to go to school at all or prematurely 2. able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work 3. able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities 4. not limited in any of these ways</p>	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>NOTE: Children under 6 years old</p> <p>1. not able to go to school at all or prematurely 2. able to go to school but limited in certain types of activities or in school attendance 3. able to go to school but limited in other activities 4. not limited in any of these ways</p>	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>NOTE: Family income during past 12 months</p> <p>1. less than \$1,000 (including taxes) Group 1. Under \$1,000 Group 2. \$1,000 - \$999 Group 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 Group 4. \$1,000 - \$3,999 Group 5. \$1,000 - \$3,999 Group 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 Group 7. \$4,000 - \$4,999 Group 8. \$5,000 - \$9,999 Group 9. \$10,000 and over</p>
	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Severe Impairments</p> <p>1. deafness or serious trouble with hearing 2. serious trouble with seeing — eyes when wearing glasses 3. deafness trouble with seeing — eyes when wearing glasses 4. any speech defect 5. missing fingers, hand, or arm — toes, foot, or leg 6. cerebral palsy 7. paralysis of any kind 8. repeated trouble with neck or spine 9. club foot 10. any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back</p>	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>NOTE: Condition present since birth</p>	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>NOTE: Children under 6 years old</p> <p>1. not able to live with other children ordinarily play with other children 2. able to live with other children but limited in amount or kind of play 3. able to live with other children but kind or amount of other activities 4. not limited in any of these ways</p>	<p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>NOTE: Children under 6 years old</p> <p>1. not able to live with other children ordinarily play with other children 2. able to live with other children but limited in amount or kind of play 3. able to live with other children but kind or amount of other activities 4. not limited in any of these ways</p>

SELECTED REPORTS FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Public Health Service Publication No. 651

Series A (Progress descriptions, survey designs, concepts, and definitions)

- No. 1 Origin and Progress of the U. S. National Health Survey 26 cents
- No. 2 The Sample and Design of the Health Household-Interview Survey 31 cents
- No. 3 Concepts and Definitions in the Health Household-Interview Survey 30 cents

Series B (Health Interview Survey results by topic)

- No. 4 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 7 Hospitalization, Patients Discharged From Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 8 Persons Infected by Cases of Arthritis, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 9 Impairments by Type, Age, and Sex, United States, July 1957-June 1958 28 cents
- No. 10 Disability Days, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 11 Duration of Activity and Mobility Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 12 Chronic Respiratory Conditions Reported in Interviews, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 13 Heart Conditions and High Blood Pressure Reported in Interviews, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 14 Dental Care, Interval and Frequency of Visits, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 15 Dental Care, Volume of Visits, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 16 Types of Injuries, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1957-June 1958 30 cents
- No. 17 Prosthetic Devices Reported in Interviews, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 18 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1958-June 1959 30 cents
- No. 19 Volume of Physician Visits, United States, July 1957-June 1958 10 cents
- No. 20 Arthritis and Rheumatism Reported in Interviews, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 21 Disabilities Reported in Interviews, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 22 Loss of Teeth, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 23 Acute Conditions, Geographic Distribution, United States, July 1958-June 1959 30 cents
- No. 24 Acute Conditions, Household Variables, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 25 Diseases Reported in Interviews, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 26 Survey Report on Health Insurance, United States, July-December 1958 45 cents
- No. 27 Distribution and Use of Hearing Aids, Wheel Chairs, Prostheses, and Artificial Limbs, United States, July 1958-June 1959 30 cents
- No. 28 Person Receiving Care at Home, United States, July 1958-June 1959 30 cents
- No. 29 Disability Days, United States, July 1959-June 1960 40 cents
- No. 30 Proportion of Hospital Bed Days by Residence, Patients Discharged From Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1959 40 cents
- No. 31 Duration of Limitation of Activity Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, July 1958-June 1959 30 cents
- No. 32 Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, 1958-1959

Series C (Health Interview Survey results for population groups)

- No. 1 Children and Youth, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 2 Veterans, Health and Medical Care, United States, July 1957-June 1958 40 cents
- No. 3 The Illinois Health Survey, Descriptive and Selected Results, Lake, Illinois, October 1958-September 1959 40 cents
- No. 4 Older Persons, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1958 45 cents
- No. 5 Selected Health Characteristics by Area, Geographic Regions and Urban-Rural Residence, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 6 Selected Health Characteristics by Area, Geographic Divisions and Large Metropolitan Areas, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
- No. 7 Currently Employed Persons, Illinois and Work-Less Days, United States, July 1958-June 1959

Series D (Developmental and Evaluation Reports)

- No. 1 A Study of Special Purpose Medical-History Techniques 30 cents
- No. 2 Cooperation in Health Examination Survey 35 cents
- No. 3 Hospital Utilization in the Last Year of Life 30 cents
- No. 4 Reporting of Hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey 30 cents
- No. 5 Health Interview Responses Compared With Medical Records 45 cents
- No. 6 Attitudes Toward Cooperating in a Health Examination Survey 35 cents
- No. 7 Evaluation of a Single Visit Cardiopulmonary Examination 30 cents

Catalog Card

U. S. National Health Survey

Currently employed persons, illness and work-less days, United States, July 1958-June 1959. Selected statistics relating to work-less days associated with acute and chronic conditions for currently employed persons. Based on data collected in household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1962

48 p. tables 12 pages 22cm (U.S. Health statistics, ser. C-7)
U. S. Public Health Service, Publication no. 584-7

1. Diseases - U. S. 2. Diseases - Statistics. I. Title. II. Title: Work-less days associated with acute and chronic conditions

Cataloged by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Library